PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT GENERAL PEN-SION BILL PASSED.

River and Harbor and Agricultural Experiment Stations Bills Passed-Rejected Nominees Ineligible for Immediate Renomination - Fractional

Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for report as to the number of claims filed in the War Department under the act of June 3, 1884, &c. (In regard to the muster of volunteers).

Mr. Cullom offered the following resolu-

tion, which was adopted:

Whereas, since March 31, 1855, the Secretary of the Treasury in his mouthly statements has treated the fractional silver coin in the treasury as no portion of the cash balance available; therefore,

Ecolored, That the finance committee of the Senate be authorized and directed to examine into this subject and report whether additional segislation is requisite to make the fractional silver coin now held in the treasury a report of the available cash balance, and also whether it will be or not judicious to provide for having such fractional silver coin recoined into standard silver dollars.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar on

and silver dollars.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar on Wednesday in executive session, declaring that, after the Senate has refused its advice and consent to the appointment of any person to effice, it is contrary to the spirit and intent of the constitution to designate the same person to the same office immediately thereafter, was taken up and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The resolution reported a few days since from the committee on foreign relations as to the claim of William Webster for lands in New Zealand was taken up and placed on the calendar.

in New Zealand was taken up and placed on the calendar.

The raliroad attorney bill was taken up. Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be postponed till 2 o'clock to-day, and liat the Senate proceed to the consideration of the dependent soldiers' bill.

After a long discussion it was agreed that the raliroad attorney bill be made the unfinished business, and that it come up at 2 o'clock to-day, and the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sallors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, was taken up.

Mr. Mitchell advocated the bill. It covered, he said, the same questions on which

Mr. Mitchell advocated the bill. It covered, he said, the same questions on which the Senate had taken action twice within the last two years. But the House bill did not go nearly so far on the one subject of pensioning disabled Union soldiers as both of the bills nussed by the Senate. He might therefore state, as the sense, at least, of the Republican side of the Senate, that this bill was not entirely satisfactory. But they were satisfed that it would do a great deal of good, and they were willing to accept what they could get at this time.

Mr. Fye asked him whether either of the Senate bills had proposed to pension all the soldiers of all the wars which the country had been engaged in.

Mr. Mitchell replied in the negative. Those bills had related only to the late war.

war. Mr. Frye asked whether this bill did not pension all the soldiers engaged in the Seminole, Mexican, and other wars, en-tirely regardless as to whether they had subsequently gone into rebellion against the government.

subsequently gone into rebellion against the government.

Mr. Mitchell replied in the affirmative; tut said that disabilities incurred in the service of the rebellion were excepted.

Mr. Frye suggested that the bill would open the door to serious trouble. If a man who had served in the rebel army was disabled by rheumatism or any chronic di-

man who had served in the rebel army was disabled by rheumatism or any chronic disease, it would be utterly impossible to determine whether the disease was contracted while serving in the rebel army or not.

Mr. Mitchell admitted that there would be difficulty in administering the law in such cases. If it were an original question he would not be inclined to go so far on that point as this bill went. But it appeared that, at this time, Congress ought to be willing to put on the pension roll men who had served in the rebel army, if they could satisfy the government that the disability under which they now labored was not incurred in that service. The burden of proof would be upon them. would be upon them.

Mr. Cullom inquired whether \$12 a month
was to be the highest or the lowest pension

Mr. Mitchell expressed the belief that \$12

Mr. Mitchell expressed the belief that \$12 was to be the maximum, and that the pension would be rated down according to the degree of disability.

Mr. Sewell (a member of the committee on pensions) said that if be had been present in committee when the bill was before the would have objected strongly to its being reported in its present condition. He was opposed to opening the door, as this bill did, to the pensioning of men who had served in the confederate army. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the fourth section and inserting the words, "nothing section and inserting the words, "nothing contained in this act shall be construed as repealing or modifying section 4716 of the

Revised Statutes"—a section which prohibits pensions to men who have served in
the confederate army.

Mr. Blafr (also a member of the pensions
committee) thought there was a misapprenension as to the effect of the bill in opening the way to the pensioning of men who
served in the confederate army. Whoever
was to receive a pension under it must have
served in some war on the side of the government. Those who had served in the
Mexican war had been already provided
with pensions without regard to their service in the rebel army. This bill would
reach only a very small number of such
persons.

reach only a very small number of such persons.

Mr. Mitchell expressed the hope that the amendment offered by Mr. Sewell would not be sgreed to, and that no amendment would be agreed to, but that the bill would be passed just as it came from the House.

Mr. Sherman expressed himself in favor of some bill broad and general in its character, and so comprehensive as to include all pension legislation that is necessary. As to pensioners who had served in the confederate army, the Mexican pension law (passed at this Congress) did not exclude them unless their disability was incurred in the rebel service. He should therefore vote against the amendment offered by Mr. Sewell. Having already passed the Mexican pension bill he suggested that it would be better to insert in this bill a reasonable provision for arrears in cases applied for provision for arrears in cases applied for after 1880.

Mr. Platt said that while he would prob-

Mr. Platt said that while he would probably vote for the bill he regarded it as illogical. He stated his objections to it, but declared himself ready to take the least driblet of relief for the needy and disabled soldiers of the country.

Mr. Teller also regarded the bill as crude and ill-considered, but still he would vote for it. If fairly construed, he thought, it was a bill to render to every soldier with "a total disability (a phrase which had its fixed meaning in the pension office) a \$12 pension.

Mr. Platt suggested that then the effect

Mr. Platt suggested that then the effect of the bill would be that the soldier who could not trace his disability to army service would get \$12 a mouth, while the soldier who could got \$12 a mouth, while the soldier who could do so only got \$8.

Mr. Teller admitted that that was exactly what the logic of the bill led to. As to the extension of the provisions of this bill to men who had served in the confederate army, he suggested that while men sat in the Senate chamber who had led the armies and directed the councils of the confederacy, it was too late to preclude from a pension the men who had served in the ranks of the confederate army after having served in the Mexican or some other war.

Mr. Van Wyck fatled to see why there should be any criticisms of terms of the bill, it was plain on its face. The proposition of the bill giving a uniform rate of pension in all these cases was not a new feature, for he had, on the light of May last, offered the like proposition to a pension bill then before the Senate; but, after discussion, the Senate had, in its judgment, thought differently from him. He disclaimed against all "higgling" over this bill while there were in the almahouse of the country 30,000 men who had fought for the flag. He trusted that the bill would pass just as it came from the House. If any amendment were placed on it, there were men in the other branch who would take that opportunity of preventing its passage. came from the House. If any amendment were placed on it, there were men in the other branch who would take that oppor-

tunity of preventing its passage.

After further discussion, Mr. Sewell withdrew his amendment on the ground that any amendment of the bill would endanger its final passage.

The bill was then passed, without amendments and without division.

Mr. Edmunds presented a letter received

sels in Canadian waters; and he asked that it be printed and bound with the committee's report. So ordered.

The Senate then (at 3:15) resumed the consideration of the agricultural experiment station bill.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment that

ment station bill.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment that nothing in the act shall be construed as binding the United States to continue these appropriations, but that Congress may at any time suspend or repeal all or any of the provisions of the act. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed without division.

It directs the establishment (in connection with the agricultural colleges) of a department to be known and designated as an "agricultural experiment station." Where there are two such colleges in one state the amount appropriated to each state and territory for this purpose (\$15.000 a year) is to be equally divided between them unless the state legislature shall otherwise direct.

between them unless the state legislature shall otherwise direct.

The object and duty of such experiment stations is: To conduct original researches, or to verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the discusses to which they are severally subject and the remedies therefor; the chemical composition of useful plants; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digertibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese, and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on ap-Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the sundry civil bill, and gave notice that on Monday or Tuesday next he would call it up for con-

Tuesday next he would call it up for consideration.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill authorizing Mr. Butler introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the trustees of the Porter Academy certain property in Charleston, S. C. Referred.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Hoar moved to reconsider the vote by which the dependent soldiers' pension bill was passed; and a message was sent to the House requesting the return of such bill. (The object of the motion is understood to be the correction of some defect.)

feet.]
The Senate then (at 5 o'clock) adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The speaker announced the unfinished business to be the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, withdrew his demand for the reading of the engrossed copy, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed—yeas 154, nays 94—In the exact form in which it was reported from the committee on rivers and harbors. The following is the vote in detoil:

Yeas—Messrs, Baker, Barbour, Barksdale, Barnes, Bayne, Betmont, Blanchard, Brady, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentneky, Brown of Obio, Buck, Borrows, Butterworth, Cabell, Caldwell, Camboell of Obio, Carloton, Catchings, Clardy, Clements, Comstock, Crain, Crisp, Culberson, Cutcheou, Paniel, Dargan, Davidson of Alabama, Davidson of Florida, Davidson of Alabama, Davidson of Florida, Davidson of Mary English, Freedom, Frank, Felton, Findlay, Fisher, Fieeger, Foran, Forney, Funston, Gay, Gedes, Gloson of Maryland, Glinllan, Glass, Groevenor, Guenther, Hall, Haisell, Hammond, Hanback, Harris, Hatch, Hemphill, Healey, Herbert, Herman, Howard, Junes of Alabama, Jones of Texas, Kelley, Ketchum, King, Kleimer, Laffoon, Landes, Lanham, Lawier, Laffoon, Paniel, O'Ferrall, O'Hara, O'Nell of Pennsylvania, O'Nell of Missouri, Owen, Payne, Peel, Perry, Petitibone, Riggs, Romeis, Rusk, Sadler, Sayers, Scott, Saney, Sessions, Shaw, Singleton, Skinner, Snyder, Stephenson, Stewart of Texas, Stone of Massachusetts, Stone of Kennucky, Tarsney, Taulbee, Leaf, Taylor of Tennessee, Zach Taylor of Tennessee, Zach Taylor of Tennessee, Hong, Wallee, Wallade, Warder of Missouri, Wakefeld, Wallade, Warder of Hilmols, Warner of Missouri, Waller, Willian, Wilson, Standenson of New York, Allen of Missachusetts, Allan of Mississippi, Anderson of

ylvania, Wilkins, Wilson, Winaus, wise, Wolford, Woodburn, and Worthington—184.

NAYS—Adams of New York, Allen of Massabusetts, Allan of Mississippi, Anderson of Anohio, Anderson of Kanasa, Singham, Bund, Boutelle, Boyle, Bragg, Brown of Pennsylvania, Brump, Buchanain, Bunnell, Birns, Bynum, Campbell of Pennsylvania, T. J. Campbell of New York, Cannon, Caswell, Cobb, Conger, Cowles, Cox of North Carolina, Bungley, Dotrey, Edon, Ermentront, Evan, Everbort, Ford, Frederic, Fuller, Gallinger, Crout, Hale, Harmer, Havden, Haynes, Heard, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of North Carolina, Hephurn, Hiestand, Hires, Hitt, Holman, Holmes, James, Johnston of North Carolina, Johnston of Indiana, Lehibach, Little, Long, Lewry, Lyman, Matson, McAdoo, McComas, McKinley, Merriman, Millard, Morrill, Multer, Osborne, Farker, Fayson, Perkins, Peters, Phelps, Piumb, Randall, Ranney, Reed, Rice, Richardson, Robertson, Rowell, Ryan, Saraton, Sowden, Spooner, Springer, Steele, Stone of Miscouri, Storm, Straft, Struble, Swope, I. H. Taylor of Ohlo, Thomas of Wiscousin, Wadnesota—94.

In the morning hour Mr. Dougherty, of

worth, weaver of lowa, and White of Minnesolat—94.

In the morning hour Mr. Dougherty, of
Florida, on behalf of the committee on
claims, called up and the House passed a
bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle and pay the claims of the state
of Florida on account of expenditures
made in suppressing Indian hostilities.

At the conclusion of the morning hour
Mr. Heard, of Missouri, succeeded in calling up the special order—the bill to heave ing up the special order—the bill to incor-porate the Washington Cable Railway Com-pany, of the District of Columbia. [An outline of the proceedings upon this meas-ure are published elsewhere in to-day's Re-

IN THE LOBBIES. Senatorial Prospects in New Jerse

and Indiana. "How do matters senatorial look in New Jersey ?" asked a REPUBLICAN man of Con gressman Buchanan, who has just returned

Mr. Buchanan took on a look of great pathos, and thus made reply: "I was in Trenton yesterday. I went up to the state house. In the lobby I saw a huge skeleton drawn on the wall. On the forehead of the skeleton was pasted a label, which read, 'This is the skeleton of the man who wanted to know the latest phases of the senatorial contest.' I mention this incidentally, and have no desire to give it a personal application in the present instance. I could have told you much more of the senatorial outlook before I went to Trenton than I can now. While in Washington I read the papers, got clear staterments of the situation and fancied I knew just how things would eventually resolve themselves. After a visit to the scene of action I confess that I haven't the least information on which to base an opinion as to the result. I heard so many different and contradictory claims and sverything political was in such confusion about the state house that I got thoroughly confused and left with less information than I brought with me. Just now anyman is in danger of bodily injury who sake another in Trenton: 'How do you think the senatorial fight will end?' Skeletons similar to to the one I saw on the state house can be found on fences in all parts of town. All I know is that they are still fighting, and are likely to continue to do so for some lime to come.''

Congressman Steele, of Indiana: ''In my opinion the Indiana legislature will adjourn without sending a United States senator to Washington. Everything has been done to effect a combination which might result in an election, but the elements will not combine. Mr. Buchanan took on a look of great pathos, and thus made reply: "I was in

cannot see where any change of votes can be effected. Judge Turple holds his seventy be effected. Judge Turple holds his seventyfive securely. Senator Harrison's seventyfive securely. Senator Harrison's seventyfellowers will stile to him to the last, and
Allen's four labor legislators profess a determination not to east their votes for either
of the caucus candidates. Senator Harrison would have by this time filed his election credentials had the Republicans received anything like fair treatment in the
senate; but as it is, it does not look as if he
or any one else will get a majority at this
session of the legislature."

"Ib you think the governor will make
an appointment in that event y"

"It is a mooted question whether or not
be has the power to do so. From intimations which have reached me, however, I
judge that he will not make an appointment."

Congressman Gay: "The Raudall men are

Congressman Gay: "The Randall men are perfectly willing to reduce taxes this session, and will do so if they receive the assistance they ought to get. The bill which Mr. Randall has prepared is a fair and just one, and not an attempt to break down certain industries, as Mr. Morrison's bill was. I think that the kind of taxes that most need a reduction just now are the internal revenus taxes, for the existence of which there is no reason in fact or argument. I favor also a reduction of the tariff, with favor also a reduction of the tariff, with due regard to all industries, and I shall alby him, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, from the Scoretary of State, giving the revised and latest list of for the benefit of others, whether that one seizures and warnings, &c., of fishing vesters and warnings, &c., of fishing vesters and warnings.

CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT. A Number of Bills Referred to the

The bill reported in the Senate Wednesday to incorporate the American Trust Company authorizes the company to hold deposits, execute trust, &c.; and the amend ments of the committee make the stock-holders individually liable for debts and esponsibilities. It names as incorporators responsibilities. It names as incorporators,
Henry A. Willard, Wm. M. Galt, Wm. S.
Thompson, C. R. P. Rodgers, Lawis J.
Davis, M. W. Beveridge, Nathaniel Wilson,
J. K. McCammon, A. T. Britton, J. Fisher,
A. H. Lewery, Frederick B. McGuire, Benjamin H. Warder,
The bill to amend the National Safe Deposit Company's charter authorizes it to
accept and execute trusts of all kinds, and
also make the stockholders individually
liable.

The bill to amend the National Safe Deposit Company's charter authorizes it to accept and execute trusts of all kinds, and also make the stockholders individually liable.

Senator Ingalls yesterday introduced a bill preventing internal revenue officers from issuing licenses to dealers who have not complied with the local requirements of the liquor law.

Col. Ludlow appeared before the House District committee yesterday morning in advocacy of the bills introduced by Mr. Barbour on Monday, giving the commissioners authority to regulate the subdivision of land in the District; to regulate the street railroads as to laying tracks, &c.; to regulate the construction of elevators in the District, and to define the route of the steam railroads, establishing a union depot on Armory square. The committee decided to report favorably the bill to regulate the subdivision of land in the District, the bill to regulate the construction of elevators, and the bill as to street railroads.

A bill was favorably reported in the House yesterday to pension Mrs. Elizabeth Saler, of this city, widow of J. J. F. Saller, late a private in company L, 15th New York artillery.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill providing an additional justice for the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Committee of the whole.

The following bills have been referred to the District committee: For the relief of St. Dominic's Church; to amend an act to increase the police force; for the relief of Mary C. Henderson; for the relief of the Sisters of the Holy Cross; to extend the the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for the revision and correction of assessments for special improvements; for the purpose of the route and terminus of the District; to require street railroad companies to heat their cars in winter: to amend the act giving the approval and sanction of Columbia; reported for the supreuse court of the District; to require street and an action of the Commissioners as to

GEN. LOGAN'S RESTING PLACE. A Handsome Lot Tendered in Rock

Creek Cemetery. The vestryof Rock Creek parish have tendered to Mrs. Gen. Logan a choice lot as a place of burial for the remains of her late husband, now in a beautiful private vault in Rock Creek Cemetery. It may be of in-terest for some to know where Rock Creek Cemetery is, and what there is about it so

terest for some to know where Rock Creek Cemetery is, and what there is about it so attractive as to make it even a temporary place of rest for the remains of such distinguished citizens as Gen. Logan and Gen. Hazen, as well as the place of burial for many of our oldest and best, as well as wealthiest, families.

Rock Creek Cemetery is really a church yard on a cemetery scale and is a part of the glebe, the property of the venerable parish of Rock Creek, and whose vestry, dating from 1726, is one of the oldest corporations in the District of Columbia.

The Glebe, the gift of "John Bradford, esq.," gent., of Prince George county, M.J., in 1719, consists of 100 acres of land with graceful undulations and surrounds the parish church. It is separated from the Soldlers' Home by the Rock Creek Crurch road. The grounds of the cemetery are elevated and dry, with many beautiful outlooks, and are capable of high cultivation and adornment.

The vestry have spent on the property in the last fifteen years some \$75,000 in care and improvements.

For this they have much to show, including handsome drives and walks, a large conservatory, and the best vaultage in the District of Columbia.

The old church walls, which are built of English brick, antedate the revolution, are covered with ivy and surrounded by gigantic caks and cedare, pines, firs, beautiful shrubbery and flowers. It is claimed that this cemetery is the largest and most highly improved church yard in the world. It certain the cake a content of the property of the parents of the proved church yard in the world. It certain the property and the world. It certain the cake and cedare, pines, diraction for the property of the parents and most highly improved church yard in the world. It certain the cake and the parents and most highly improved church yard in the world. It certain the property in the property of the parents and most highly improved church yard in the world. It certain the property in the parents and most highly improved church yard in the world. It certa

shrubbery and flowers. It is claimed that this cemetery is the largest and most highly improved church yard in the world. It cer-tainly is a very attractive place, but few people have driven through it, and many resident of the District of Columbia do not

know its location.

It is well worth a visit, if only to see the old ivy-clad church and the large oaks.

GEO. W. EARHART, Captain of Police, Balti-more, Md., says; "I have used Salvation Oil and found it a most excellent remedy. I recommend it to all."

Judiciary Heasures Reported. Favorable reports were ordered by the House judiciary committee on the Senate bill to authorize the juries of the United States circuit thorize the juries of the United States circuit and district courts to be used interchangeably, and to provide for drawing talesmen, Mr. Seney's bill providing that a paintiff in a suit removed from a state court to a circuit court, if a resident of the state, shall not be required to give security for co-ts, and Mr. Oates, shill authorizing an appeal by United States attorneys and marshals from the treasury accounting officers to the Attorney, General, in cases where the United States is liable for their fees.

Liquor Men-Local Laws. Sepator Ingalls introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to provide that no person shall be engaged in or carry on the person shall be engaged in or early on the business of rectifier, wholesale or retail dealer in mit liquors, or distiller, nor shall the collector of internal revenue receive from any such person any money in payment of special tax or for revenue stamps, until the dealer has first made a sworn statement that be has fully compiled with all the laws concerning his business of the district in which the business is to be conducted.

HAPPY is the man that has St. Jacobs Off when an accident happens. Fifty cents. To Go to the Jury To-Day.

William A. Cook occupied the atter of the judge and jury yesterday in the criminal court, making the closing argument in behalf of George N. Walker, on trial charged with murder in killing John C. Miller. He flushed speaking at 2:30 o'clock. District Attorney Worthington will sum up for the government, occupying about three hours, and it is thought that the jury will receive the case by 2 o'clock.

Returned to the President. The electoral count bill, which was referred to the Attorney General for examinition and report, has been returned to the President for his action. The Attorney General still has the interstate commerce bill under consideration. It was referred to him yesterday by the President, with a request in the usual printed form to report if there was any object on to its approval.

The Citizens' National Bank yesterday elected the following board of directors: Jacob Tome John A. J. Creswell, Alfred Richards, Wm. H.

The Stoddard Lectures. The Stoddard lectures are to be given at Con-gregational Church next mouth. Ever since the opening of his season Mr. Stoddard has been greeted with phenomenal and enthusiastic audiences.

Deputy Comptroller's Bond Approved. The bond of Jesse D. Abrahams, the newly appointed deputy comptroller of currency SPECIAL sale and mark-down prices in two lots of kid and suede gioves, in 4, 5, and 6 but-tons, dark and light shades, formerly sold for \$1.35 and \$1.55 now marked down to 90c, per pair at H. H. Taylor's, 933 Pennsylvania ave-nue.

THE TRACTION CABLE ROAD. Filibustering Prevents Getting a Vote

on the Bill. In the House yesterday Mr. Heard, of Missouri, offered a substitute to the Trac-tion Cable railroad bill, which was under consideration as a special order. The substitute changes the route so as to make it as ollows: Commencing at the corner of

Georgia avenue and Eleventh street southeast, along Eleventh street to M, thence to Tenth atreet to Georgia avenue; thence west on Pennsylvania avenue to Seventeenth street; to G street; thence west on G street to Twenty-fourth street, double track; thence north on Twenty-fourth street to K street; to Twenty-fourth street, along the to Twenty-sixth street also west on G street from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth street from Twenty-sixth street across Rock creek on K street, single tracks; west on K street from Twenty-sixth street across Rock creek on K street bridge, and along Water street to Thirtieth street, double tracks; thence north on Thirtieth street, botodiard street; to Thirty-fifth street; to Tareet; thence to Thirty-fifth street; to N street; to Thirty-fifth street, and east on Water street to Thirtieth street, single tracks, with privilege of extending, with double track along the prolongation of T street, West Washington, called the New Cut road to Drover's Rest; also with privilege of extending a double track line from Eleventh street southeast, along Pennsylvania avenue to the Eastern Branch, and across the same to the District line. Also, commencing at P and Water streets southwest, along Water to Twelfith street; along Twelfith to B street northwest, with double tracks. Also, along Twelfith from B street northwest, thence along B to Twelfith street, thence along Thirteenth to B street northwest, thence along B to Twelfith street, thence along Thirteenth to B street northwest, along Sixth to Louisiana avenue, with double track, along Thirteenth street along Thirteenth to B street northwest, along B to Sixth street, with single track; with privilege of extending with double track along Thirteenth to B street northwest, along B to Sixth street, with single track; with single track; with single track; with single track; to B street, to North Capitol street, to C street, to Fisth street nort

cent. each month thereafter, until 50 per cent. had been paid. Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, opposed the bill

cent. had been paid.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, opposed the bill on the ground that the proposed road would destroy the beauty of the avenues of the city of Washington, and would not give rapid transit to the inhabitants of the District; for it was susceptible of proof that, with due regard to the safety of traffic, no greater rate of speed could be attained on a cable road than on a horse road.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, favored the measure. He admitted that there was some danger in a cable road; but this was an era of progress, and because a locomotive rushing across the country at the rate of forty miles an hour was more dangerous than as ox cart toiling along at three miles an hour, it was not proposed to abolish locomotives.

Mr. Heard, of Missouri, then demanded the previous question on the bill and substitute. The opponents of the measure, led by Messrs. Cobb and Eden, resorted to inlibustering tacties, and, though they did not muster sufficient force to order the yeas and nays, they succeeded by alternate motions to adjourn and to take a recess in preventing a vote being taken on the bill.

Finally Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the interest of the bill, moved that the House take a recess until to day at 11 o'clock. Agree I to—yeas 160, nays 44.

The effect of this is to continue the legislative day of Thursday over until to-day's session, when the bill will come up as unfinished business, and its considerations can then be continued as longing at the House may did you continued as longing at the House may did you continued as longing at the House may did you continued as longing at the House may did you continued as longing at the House may did you when the bill will come up as unfinished business, and its consideration can then be continued as longing at the House may did you when the bill will come up as unfinished business, and its consideration can then be continued as longing at the louse may did you when the bill will come up as unfinished business, and its considerations and the resource of the

DOWN INTO-EGYPT.

Where Hon. Simon Wolf Last Nigh Led His Audience.

finished business, and its consideration can then be continued as long as the House may

Standard Association, composed largely of Washington's well-known young Hebrews, made Abner's Hall last night a place of social enjoyment. The first part of the programme was taken up with an overture by Prof. Krause's orchestra. Mr. N. Nordlinger followed with a violin solo; Miss Clara Rosafy sang a selection entitled "Caro Nome;" Mr. J. Strasburger recited "The Bells," and Miss Mattie Biout
played on the piano's polonaise and spring
song by Mendelssohn. The second part of
the programme was an excellent feature,
and brought before the large audience Hon.
Simon Wolf, who for forty-five minutes
told what he saw, heard, and knew of
Egypt, its people, its habits, government,
and everything else that Egypt revealed to
an American eye. His lecture was made
instructive by the use of the stereopticon
in charge of Prof. W. Suess, and over 100
photographic views were exhibited. solo; Miss Clara Rosafy sang a selection enphotographic views were exhibited.

At the conclusion of the literary part of
the exercises the floor was cleared, and dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

LAYING DOWN HIS CROSS.

The Late Sir Knight Krafft Buried

with Templar Honors. The funeral of 'Mr. George'S. Krafft, the well-known baker, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 1746 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and was Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and was largely attended. De Molay Commandery, K. T.; Mount Horeb Chapter, R. A. M., and Hiram Lodge, F. A. A. M., of which organizations the deceased was a member, attended in large numbers. Bev. Drs. Cuthbert, Wynkoop, and Schneider offlicated. The pallbearers on the part of the Masonic bodies were Messrs. Andrew Kelly, J. Burke, Harrison Dingman, L. D. Wine, Martin Hebner, and Joseph Gawler. The floral tributes were profuse and beautiful. De Molay Commandery sent a Maltese cross; Mount Horeb Chapter, a ladder, and Hiram Lodge, a large cross. The remains were buried at Oak Hill Cemetery.

District Bills Approved. The President has signed the act relating to the sales for taxes in the District of Columbia; the act for the relief of Francis Denmead, in the set for the relief of Francis Denmead, in connection with certain real estate in the District of Columbia: the act to regulate insurance in the District of Columbia: the act authorizing the District commissioners to make police regulations for the District of Columbia; the set to exempt from taxation all property held by the Corcoran Gallery of Art; the act to exempt the property of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington, from taxation; the act for the further protection of property from fire and safety of lives in the District of Columbia; the act to repeal parts of the act relating to tax on the business of real estate agents in the District of Columbia.

To Remove Cloud from Title. To Remove Cloud from Title.

Mr. James T. Bradford, by a bill in equity against the District of Columbia, seeks to have a cloud removed frem his title to part of lot 16, square 157. It seems that in 1881 he purchased the lot, containing 10,893, as he supposed, from William Nebb and wife, and has continued to pay the taxes since. On an examination of the title recently it was learned that 1,690 feet had been taken off for a public alley, said condemnation having been made June 8, 1881, but not recorded until after December 20 last, and that neither he nor the parties from whom he purchased had notice thereof,

The Immediate Causes Which Affected Business in Wall Street Yesterday. NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- The stock market o-day occupied a lower range of value than on yesterday, and with the exception of one or two spurts the course of prices was generally downward, although the

of one or two spurts the course of prices was generally downward, although the final declines in most cases are not equal to those recorded at the opening. The news of the day was mixed in its character, and in the present disposition of operatore here to do nothing for the present had little or no effect upon values. The general feeling in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the coal trade and the uncertainty in regard to the effects of the interstate commerce bill is rather in favor of lower prices.

The immediate causes affecting the market to-day were the sales of several blocks of stock for London account, the usual hammering by the room traders upon any appearance of outside selling, and the realization for the accounts of professionals. Good support, however, was given to the several specialties by the bulls, and the operations of the bears during the day were about neutralized. The market is still, to a large extent, circumscribed, and the room traders and professionals have a monopoly of the trading. The stocks in which London is most particularly interested were generally the heaviest sufficers to-doy, and sterling exchange rates were again advanced as the consequence of sales of securities for foreign account. After the first hour the market presented very little feature, and fluctuations were narrow and unimportant. A slight recession occurred in the last hour, but the market closed steady to firm, generally small fractions above the opening.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 24 to 44, last loan at 3, and closing offered flat. Sterling exchange is firm to strong. Actual business at 4841 to 4842 for 60 day bills, and 4872 to 4872 for demand. Posted rates 455 to 4853. Go/ernment bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been dull and steady. bonds have been quit and steady. State bonds have been neglected. Treasury balances — Com. \$131,511,323; currency, \$18,675,912. Grain and Provisions

Following is the range of prices in the Galcage market, furnished by B. K. Piain & Co., St. Gloud Building, corner of Sinth and F streets. Oping. High, Low. 78 75% 77% 77% 78% 78% 77% 84% 84% 83%

51%

vaula, 34@38c.
RYE firm, 56@55c.
PROVISIONS higher, with more active inquiry. Mess pork, \$12.50. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 674@774c;
bacon—shoulders, 76#74c; clear rib sides, 5c;
hans, 113@124c. Lard, refined, 744c.
SUGAR—Copper refined steady, at 1034@11c.
WHISKY quiet, \$1.204.34.
Other articles unchanged.

BALTHOORE STOKE MARKET.
BALTHOORE Jan. 27.—Virginia 58, past due

Baltimone, Jan. 27.—Virginia 6s, past due coupons, 66; do. 10 40s, with coupon, 43; do. new 3s, 67 bid to-day.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Supreme Court.—The following usiness was transacted in the United States

business was transacted in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

Nos. 113, 667, 668, 1692, 1164, and 1165—the telephone cases. Argument continued by Mr. Lysander Hill for the People's Company and the Overland Company, and by Mr. J. J. Storrow for the American Bell Company.

Adjourned until to-day at 12 o clock.

Court in General Term—Justice Hagner, and James—Otterback vs. Otterback; appead dismissed on motion of defendant. Assignment for to-day—Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Circuit Court—Justice Cox.—Fitch, Fox. & Brown vs. Quackenbush; verdict for plaintiff for \$25. Ordway vs. Dyson; verdict for plaintiff for \$25. Ordway vs. Ordway vs. Cartiff vs. Assignment—Appeals—Nos. 22, 29, 33, 74, 43.

Equity Court—Justice Merrick.—Ridgeway vs. Cartiff; sale finally ratified. Stiles et al. vs. Life Annuity Association; injunction denied. Stewart vs. Siewart; divorce granted. Riley vs. Royland; sale finally ratified. Dorsey vs. Procter; denurer sustained with leave to amend. No assignment.

o assignment. Criminal Court—Justice MacArthur.—George , Walker, murder; on trial.

Is your life worth 25 cents? If it is do not neglect a cough or cold. Use Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup at once, and be cured by that never failing remedy.

Schools Going to the Fair.

The schools of Washington have begun at the outset to patronize the Astee fair in large numbers. Before the doors opened yesterday for the first reception of the day, over 100 scholars, representing classes from three different schools, had assembled at the entrance to the Light infantry armory, impatiently waiting for the time of opening to arrive, and during the day no less than 350 scholars attended. It was most interesting and amusing to see with what delight the young people took in the many novelities of the exhibition, and there is no doubt that much information was derived from Prof. Well's lecture, which will be of inestimable value to the scholars in their studies hereafter. Schools Going to the Fair.

Warning to the Clerks.

The attention of the "clerks and employes" of the land office has been called by Commissioner Sparks to an order issued by Secretary Schurz April 14, 1880, which reads: "To prevent further importunities for promotion in which a few of the employes have indulged, in spite of the well-known relies of the department, notice is given that applications for promotion made by the employes themselves, or at their instigation, will not only be absolutely fruitless, but if persisted in, regardless of this order, may imperit their position in the office. The Secretary and chefs of bureaus and offices have ample means of ascertaining the title of employes to premotion without recourse to their own testimony or that of persons unconnected with the department."

Spending the Day in Talk.

The jury in the lunacy case of Mrs. Emmons met yesterday morning to listen to the argument of counsel, which was kept up to mens of counsel, which was kept up to 2 o'clock, at which time an adjournment was taken until this morning at 11. Mr. Kent has another honor allotted him, and then comes the time for the jury to decide as to Mrs. Emmons's mental condition.

THE Christian Brothers, Baltimore, found great benefit from Red Star Cough Curs.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The Court Finds No Other Alternative Than to Deny the Application. The case of Stiles vs. the National Life and Maturity Association of this city, in which the plaintiffs sought for a restraining order to prevent the defendant corporation from paying a surrender value on its ma-turity certificates, and further to prevent

order to prevent the defendant corporation from paying a surrender value on its maturity certificates, and further to prevent the corporation from lapsing the certificates beld by the plaintiffs in case dues and assessments were not paid, came before Justice Merick in the equity court yesterday morning, Judge Willoughby appearing for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson and John B. Larner, esq., for the defendants. Contrary to expectation the association filed a full and specific answer to the till, instead of a demurrer, showing that it was prepared to meet the issue fully and on its merits. In support of its answer the defendants cited high authorities, referring to decisions that covered the several points raised by the plaintiffs, and showing that these same issues had been joined in other instances, and had one and all been decided by courts whose decisions are held as binding as settling points upon which they adjudicate.

In rendering his decision, which he did very briefly after the conclusion of the argument, Justice Merrick covered both the general principles involved and the particular issues raised, as will be seen from the following transcript of his ruling, in which, in his usual terse yet clear style, he refuses the fujunction asked and sets forth his opinion that the plaintiffs have not such a case as entitles them to the relief asked: "In the present aspect of the case," said Justice Merrick, "I have simply to consider whether such a case is made out of the relations of the parties complainant, contractors with this company, and the company itself, as justifies the injunction prayed for. Upon general principles it is very clear to my mind that there is no such results on general principles. I am entirely relieved of all difficulty by the quotation of the two cases from the annual reports in New York for application to restrain a mutual insurance company, because he has a direct interest, to the extent of his insurance, in the profits and losses which may occur, and would, if anyb

FILLING BABCOCK LAKE, The Work Likely to Be Delayed for

Several Weeks. The work of filling up Babcock lake, so as to make an irregular mound for the Washington monument, is not being pushed at this time very rapidly. Bids that had been made for doing the work were rejected as too high, and before other bids were asked for it was decided to ask Congress to asked for it was decided to ask Congress to allow a temporary track to be laid on the streets, so as to enable the work to be done for less money. The Senate has passed the bill, but it is still pending in the House. The lowest bid in the original proposals was 47 cents per cubic yard. It was re-garded as too high, as 30 cents was esti-mated as a reasonable figure. The next lowest bid was 49 cents, but this was made with the proviso that the bidder be allowed to lay tracks and rup cars in the streets win the proviso that the bidder is allowed to lay tracks and run cars in the streets from Duddington hill, near the capitol, to the menument. It was thought probable that if all bidders should be allowed this privilege, and could make their offers ac cordingly, a contract might be secured at reasonable figures.

CITY ITEMS. Howland Destal Association, 211 Four-and-a-half street northwest, three doors north of Pennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland, M. D. C. H. Howland, D. D. S., surgical, operative, and mechanical denists. Extractions, under nitrous exide, 20 cents each tooth, and only 50 cents extra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extracted at the same sitting. Have administered nitrous oxide to over 45,009 persons. Artificial teeth \$7 per set. Gold, amnigam, and white fillings inverted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

"ALDERNEY DAIRY WAGONS."-Fresh Alderney lintier charned every morning and delivered in §5 pound "Ward" prints, at 50 cents per pound. Also cottage cheese, 5 cents per ball; buttermilk, 5 cents per quart, and sweet milk at 5 cents per quart.

DIED.

BONNEY.—Jan 27, 1887, at 5 p. m., MARY E. BONNEY, widow of the late Ellis W. Bonney, of Baltimore. Funeral services at No. 1224 Thirteenth street northwest, on Saturday, at 9:45 a. m. Internent at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. HENDRYN-MBS. PAULINE HENDRYN died Jan. 27, aged 79 years.

Thoram from the residence of her son, Gen. J. A. Williamson, 1312 Connecticnt avenue, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS. W. R. SPEARE,

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We now have our Full Stock of Fall Shoes on the Shelves, which embraces the Leading Styles and most Popular Makes for Durability and perfect fitting.

For Ladies,

Gentlemen, and Children, All who desire First-Class Shoes

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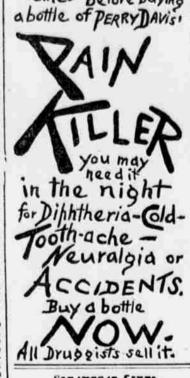
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You don't waittill Burglars

come before buying a revolver Then don't

Wait till Sickness

comes before buying a bottle of Penery Day



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MT. VERNON.

STEAMER W. W. CORCORAN

Leaves 7th-st. wharf daily (except Sunday) for MT. VERNON,
At 10 o'clock a. m.; returning reaches Washington about 3:30 p. m.,
oc22-tf L. L. BLAKE. Captain. oc22-tf

CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET LINE FOR PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND ALEXANDRIAN FORM WASHINGTON, AND ALEXANDRIAN FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY MONDAY, 12 m. Through and prompt connection with New York, Boston, Fall River, and all points north. Through bills of lading given. Freight received daily until 6 p. m., General Agents, Philadelphia, J. H. JOHNSON & CO., Agents, 12th and 18th st. wharves, 8 w., 1202 F st. N. W., Washington, D. C.

W., Washington, D. C.

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Steamer GEORGE LEARY, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5:00 p. m., from Seventh street whart. Steamer JANE MUSE-LEY, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at same hour, from Sixth street wharf. Asia i Juesanys, Ibursanys, and Saturdays, at same hour, from Sixth street wharf.

First-class fare, \$2; round trip, \$3. Return tickets good on either steamer.

The LEARY steps at Piney Point and Corn field Harbor cach trip. The MOSELEV stops at Piney Point each trip. The LEARY connects with Beston and Providence steamers. Both steamers connect with Ariel for Richmond, Old Dominion line for New York, and with allother railroad and steamboat lines at Norfolk.

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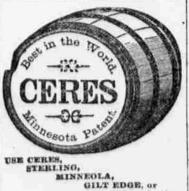
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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 19, 1886. Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B 170618—
2.00 A. M.—Daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville,
Lynchburg, Bocky Mount, Danville,
Enleigh, Charlotte, Atlanta, and gil
points South. Pullman Palace Buffer
siceping Car Washington to Atlanta
and Washington to Montgomery,
2.05 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manassas, Etrasburg, and intermediate stations.

and Washington to Montgomery.

2:35 P. M.—Daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlotteville, Staunton, Lonisville, Charlotte, Cheinstein, Chesapeake and Ohio route. Pullman Sleepeake and Ohio route. Pullman Sleepeake and Ohio route. Pullman Sleepeake Allenta, Alkenta, Kalenta, Alenta, Alkenta, Montgomer, New Orleans, and points Southwest. Pullman Builet Hiepers Washington to Montgomery, connecting with Farlor Cars to Alken, S. C. Washington to Montgomery, connecting with Farlor Cars to Vision Washington Subject of March 11 on Charlotte, Charlotte, Alberta, S. C. Washington to Montgomery, connecting with Farlor Cars to Alken, S. C. Washington to Montgomery, connecting with Farlor Cars to Alken, S. C. Washington to Montgomery, connecting with Farlor Cars to Alley and 4:50 p. m. and 3:50 p. m., executed and the subject of the Constant of the South Alley Carlotte, Alberta, Carlotte, Statista, Pennsylvania avenne, and at passenger station, Pennsylvania avenne, and at passenger Assenta.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE.

CHESAFEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE.

(Newport News and Mississippit Valley Company.)

Union Depot, 6th and B sts.

11:50 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk. Dally except Sunday, Arrive in Norfolk at 7 P. M.

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Solid Train with Pullman Sterelee to Clinchinati, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans.

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IN EFFECT JAN. 16, 1887.

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station, corner 6th and 8 streets, as follows:
For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars at 12:15 p. m. daily; fast Line, 9:40 a. m. daily to Chocinnatian and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Chicago. State of Palace Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Chicago, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Chicago, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Chicago, with Sleeping Cars washington to Chicago. Chicago, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, and Harrisburg to Cheveland, connecting at Harrisburg with Western Express, with through Sleepers, for p. m. daily for Pittsburg and the West, with Hrough Sleeper Harrisburg to Chicago.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.
For Erie, Canandague, Rochester, Buffslo, Ningars, 10:00 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars washington to Rochester.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Simira, at 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sanday.

For New York and the East, 7:25, 9:00, and 11:30 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Farier Cars, 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:50 p. m. daily.

For Beston without change, 2:00 p. m. daily.

Cars. 9.40 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:00 p. m. daily.
For Beston without change. 2:00 p. m. every day.
For Beston without change. 2:00 p. m. every day.
For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage across New York city.
For Philadelphia, 7:25, 9. and 11:15 a. m., 250, 415, 6:00, 10, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday 9 a. m., 12:20, 2, 4:15, 6:00, 10, and 11:20 p. m. Change of the Express, 9:40 a. m. week days, and 4:50 p. m. daily.
For Haltimore, 6:35, 7:25, 9, 9:40, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 12:30, 12:35, 2, 4:00, 4:15, 4:23, 4:40, 6:30, 7:30, 10, and 11:20 p. m. Osunday, 9, 9:40, 11:15a, m., 12:15, 12:30, 2, 4, 4:15 6:90, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m. for Pope's Creek Jine, 7:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.
For Anapolls, 7:25 a. m., 12:15, 4:23, and 6.

12:15, 12:30, 2, 4, 2:15 6, 29, 7:10, 10, and 11:20, m. For Pope's Crosk Line, 7:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. daily except Sunday. m. 12:15, 4:23, and 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. n., 12:15, 4:23, and 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays. 9a. m., 4:15 p. m., 6:15 p. m., 6:

Schedule in effect SUNDAY, NOV. 7. 1886,

Schedule in effect SUNDAY, NOV. 7. 1886, until further notice

Leave Washington from station, corner

Rew Jessey avenue and C street.

For Chicago 10, 11:80 a. m. and 10:10 p. m., daily, with through coaches and stationing cars.

The 10:50 a. m. is a Fast Limited Express for Pittsburg and Chicago, arriving in Pittsburg at 7:35 p. m., Chicago next inmining at 8:55, the 11:40 a. m. arriving in Chicago 10:33 next merning. No extra fare is charged on these trains for fast time.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, daily, at 3:30 p. m. and 10:10 p. m., with through cosches and Palace Sleeping Cars to above points, without change; 3:30 p. m. is a fast limited train to Clacinnati and St. Louis, arriving in Chichanati next morning at 7:45, St. Louis 6:30 p. m. Socktra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Pittsburg at 10:50 a. m., and 3:55 p. m., daily, to Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit, with Parlor and Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg.

For Pittsburg at 10:50 a. m., and 8:55 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

For Harington and Local Stations 8:40 a. m., and 10:40 p. m. daily.

For Wilmington, Del., and intermediate points between Baltimore and Wilmington, 5:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Maltimore on week days, 5, 6:30, 6:40, 7:20, exc. m., and 19:35 a. m., 1:25, p. m., and 19:35 p. m., and 19:35 a. m., 1:20, 1:25, 3:15 (45-mioute train), 3:20, 4:30, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:00, 8:25, and 10:36 p. m., and 19:35 p. m., and 19:36 p. m., and 19:36 p. m., and 19:36 p. m., and 19:37 p. m., and 19:38 p. m., and 19:39 p. m., and 19 Express.
From Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, and Havie de Grace, 11:40 a. m., 3:20 p. m., and

From Philadeiphia, Chester, Wilmington, and Havie de Grace, 11:30 a. m., 5:20 p. m., and 10 p. m. daily.

From Wilmington, Del., and intermediate points north of Baitimore, 11:15 a. m.

From Annapoins 5:20 a. m., and 12:0, 5:22, and 5:00 p. m.; Sunday, 19:35 a. m., 6:35 p. m.

From Harper's Ferry and Valley Kallroad, 6:20 p. m. daily, except Sanday.

From Prederis & and intermediate points, 6:35 a. m. and 8:10 p. m., daily, except Sanday.

Trains leave matitimore for Washington at 5:10, 6:20, 7:20, 9:20, 9:05, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 230, 34, 4:25, 5, 6:20, 7:45, 9, and 11:20 p. m.

All traits from Washington stop at Relay Station except 1:25, 5:15, and 6:30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baittmere and Ohio Ticket Office—washington sization, 6:19 and 1:31 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteculis street, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

Gen. Supt., Baltimore.

G. F. A.

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